# GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

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General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

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*© Photograph by J. and P. Parikas*

APRONS ARE STYLISH IN THE ÅLAND ISLANDS

The people of this group of 300 rocky islands, which now belongs to Suomi (Finland), are mainly of Swedish descent (See Bulletin No. 3).

### HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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## Honanfu, Inland City Suggested as New Chinese Capital

BECAUSE they consider Nanking, China's present capital 210 miles up the Yangtze River from Shanghai, too easily accessible to foreign influences, some Chinese officials have suggested that the seat of government be transferred to Honanfu, far inland, in Honan Province.

The rôle of capital would be no new honor to Honanfu, which is one of the oldest cities in China. Four of China's ancient dynasties chose it as the seat of government, and twice it has been a divisional capital.

### Ideal for "Remote Control"

In many respects Honanfu would be an ideal center for political "remote control." Rich in historical associations of the East Han, the Chin, North Wei, and Sui Dynasties, it is at present an inactive town with a population of only 20,000 inhabitants. As it does not lie on any large river or trunk railroad it has received little attention from foreign business enterprises, and is not dominated by "concessions" and other outside influences.

A glance at the map reveals, however, certain geographic advantages which may have prompted the presentation of Honanfu's name as national capital. It is 400 miles from the sea, but, a few miles from the city, and connected with it by a branch line, runs the main railroad from Peiping to Hankow. Honanfu lies about midway between these two great metropolitan centers, and is also connected by a direct railroad line with Shanghai.

Even closer than the Peiping-Hankow Railroad is the great Hwang, or Yellow River. But Honanfu stands at the junction of the I and the Lo, shallow tributaries of the Hwang, well out of reach of the flood waters of "China's Sorrow." West of Honanfu a new railroad line connects the district with Shensi Province, and with caravan trails into central Asia.

### Surrounded by Walls

The city of Honanfu itself is surrounded by ancient stone walls, a relic of the days when all northern Chinese cities had to protect themselves against attacks from the northwest barbarians. Its streets are narrow and dusty. Honanfu possesses no buildings of architectural pretensions except the half-ruined palaces and temples of the rulers of the old dynasties, most of which stand on the open plains outside the city. Pai-ma-szu, or "White Horse Temple," built in A.D. 58-75, marks the place where Buddhism was first expounded in the Chinese Empire. The temple commemorates the white horse which carried the sutras, or literature, of Buddhist missionaries from India to this spot.

In the fertile level plains of the I and Lo rivers wheat, potatoes, and vegetables are raised, and the near-by hills yield coal and iron ore. Honanfu's real importance, however, rests on its trade. In addition to the traffic on its railroad and two rivers there is a steady stream of men, horses and carts over the three roads—one east to Kaifengfu, another south to Chowkiakow, and a third west to Tungkwan—which converge here.

Motor transport has scarcely reached this part of China where the only highways alternate between sticky gumbo and knife-edged rocks. Most of the old

© *Photograph from Adam Warwick*

**NEAR HONANFU RISE THE COLOSSAL STONE CARVINGS OF LUNG MEN**

**The cave temples in which these figures are to be found stand on a hillside and have been carved out of huge natural rock. One of the temples at Honanfu marks the burial place of the white horse which legend says was led by the missionary monks from India who first introduced Buddhism into China. Near the city is Hanku Hsinkwan, where General Hsiang Chi of Chu buried alive 100,000 captive soldiers in the third century B. C. (See Bulletin No. 1).**

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## New Hotel Calls Attention to World's Largest Buildings

TWO events in recent weeks have called attention to the largest buildings in the world. One was the opening of the new Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, 47 stories high, the tallest hotel structure in the world; the other was the razing of the world's first skyscraper, 10 stories high, at Monroe and LaSalle Streets, Chicago. The latter, erected in 1884, will make way for the 42-story Field Building, which will be one of Chicago's largest office structures.

The urge to build "bigger and better" is not a driving force called into being by modern Babbitry. On the contrary magnitude as a sort of goal in itself seems to have lured man on from the time he learned to build. The great Temple of Karnak, whose ruins in Egypt draw thousands of tourists annually, was erected 3,500 years ago, and is at the same time one of the oldest great buildings in existence, and one of the largest.

### What Is the World's Largest Building?

But the form of this early "biggest building" emphasizes the difficulty of fairly comparing the world's great structures. The Temple of Karnak was a relatively low building consisting of a series of connected halls inclosing open courts. It *inclosed* 9½ acres of ground but *covered* much less. Competing with this open type of building are, on the one hand, other low buildings that consist of solid blocks of masonry; and, on the other hand, structures that cover little ground but attain great volume by soaring high into the air—the modern "skyscrapers."

The low rambling type of building with inclosed courts was employed for temples and palaces in early times, not only in Egypt but also in Babylonia and Assyria. The tendency to follow this type was not so marked in Greece where relatively small temples were built with peaked roofs covering the entire area. Under Roman civilization, great palaces and baths again used the old pattern with open courts; and this same form was employed later for the palaces of Eastern rulers and for the huge royal establishments of Europe.

### Greatest Palace Was in India

Of the palace buildings of this classical type, the greatest of which there is authentic record was the palace of Shah Jahan erected in Delhi, India, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, A. D. The walls of this tremendous palace, which formed courts by meeting various wings of the structure, inclosed more than 100 acres. The building proper and its interior courts covered and inclosed about 53 acres of ground. The harem wing of the palace alone covered close to 20 acres.

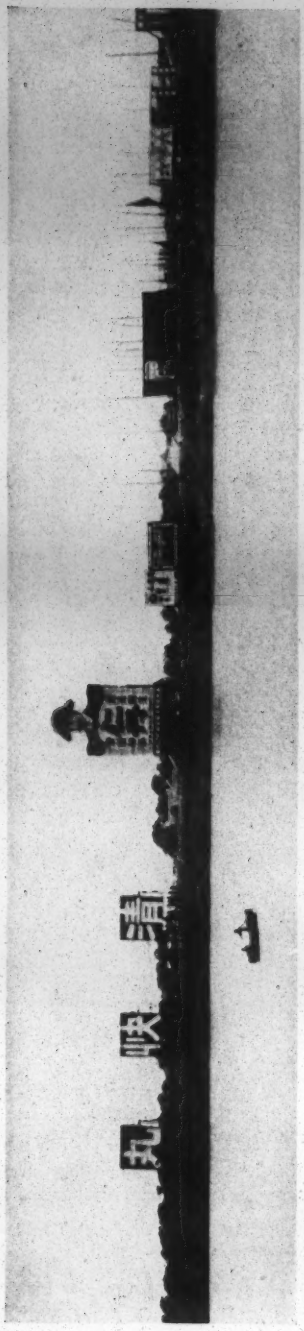
Most of this greatest of palaces was destroyed by the British during the Indian Mutiny. Only a few fragments remain, including the magnificent private audience chamber with its famous inscription around the roof: "If there is a heaven on earth it is this, it is this."

Of the palaces of antiquity, probably the largest was that of Sargon at Khorsobad, Assyria, which covered and inclosed 18 acres. It was erected in the eighth century before Christ. Greek and Roman palaces were not nearly so extensive as those of the great Eastern potentates.

### The Louvre and the Tuileries

The palaces and castles of medieval Europe were of no great size. After the discovery of America, large buildings again were built in Europe. The Escurial in Spain, constructed about 1563, and still standing, was a palace, church and monastery within the same walls. The buildings and their courts occupy about eight acres. The closest approach to Shah Jahan's great structure came into existence in Paris when in the seventeenth century the walls of the Louvre and the Tuileries were brought together. This magnificent palace group covered and inclosed 45 acres of ground. During the Commune in 1871 the Tuileries was razed. What is left of the Louvre now covers only about seven acres.

One of the world's greatest palaces is practically unknown—the Potala, residence of the Dalai Lama, theocratic ruler of Tibet, and thousands of monks. The Potala is a tremendous pile of connected audience chambers, halls, chapels, and apartments, which covers the top



© Photograph by R. N. Vanderburgh

**ONE REASON WHY THE CHINESE SEEK A MORE REMOTE CAPITAL**

**The line of skyscraper billboards along the Yangtze near Shanghai remind the traveler of certain parts of other countries, particularly the Jersey flats which lead into New York. Much of the scenery is hidden behind rows of billboards advertising patent medicines, tobaccos, and various articles of household use. The admiral of the central poster is extolling the virtues of a widely-used Japanese liver pill.**

roads of the interior of China were hastily built—"good for ten years and bad for ten thousand years."

About 10 miles southwest of Honanfu rise the famous cave temples of Lung Mên, and "The Cliff of the Thousand Buddhas." These fine examples of seventh century Chinese craftsmanship are carved into the right cliff of a narrow mountain defile. The defile was cut, according to Chinese tradition, by the Emperor Yu, with the aid of a dragon. The face of the cliff is studded with thousands of Buddhist carvings, some of them 60 feet high. Some authorities on Chinese art compare them with the Cave Temples of Yungkang, near Peiping. Although the latter are on a larger scale they do not possess the detail and skill shown in the Lung Mên carvings.

### China's "Central Province"

Honan Province, of which the City of Kaifeng is the capital, is often referred to by the Chinese as "the central province of China." Within its 68,000 square miles (equivalent to the area of Missouri) live more than 25,000,000 people, or 373 to the square mile. The Province is rich in agricultural products and mineral resources. As the terrain ranges from lofty mountains along its western, northwestern and southern borders to low river plains along the eastern boundary a great number of different farm crops are raised, including cotton, indigo, sesame, wheat, and beans. Beans comprise the principal export crop.

Many mines, some of them centuries old, produce iron, copper and zinc ore, coal, and precious stones. There are also numerous marble quarries. Some of the remote corners of Honan Province have not been visited by outsiders for centuries.

Note: To locate Honanfu see map on page 116, February, 1923, *National Geographic Magazine*, which may be consulted in your school or local library. Supplementary references will be found in "A Thousand Miles along the Great Wall of China," February, 1923; and in four articles on modern China in the June, 1927, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*.

**Bulletin No. 1, October 26, 1931.**

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## Finland Takes a Finnish Name—Suomi

SUOMI, the new name of Finland, is not new to the Finns. It is pure Finnish. The name Finland is Swedish, acquired during the six centuries that the country was a possession of Sweden. The change in name is in line with the new Finnish nationalism.

Finland, which is nearly as large as the State of California, is pock-marked with thousands of lakes but is almost without mountains.

### Eighth of Area Under Water

About one-eighth of the area within its borders is under water. There are many good roads, particularly in the southern portion of the country, and the rails of Finnish steel highways, if stretched across the United States, would join the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, with some mileage left over. However, the lakes, connected by canals, are the chief Finnish commercial arteries.

Although the southern coast of Finland is nearer the North Pole than the bleak southernmost tip of Greenland, and about one-third of the country is north of the Arctic Circle, its population exceeds three and a half millions. There also are numerous industries usually found in more temperate zones, and even Petsamo, its northern port, which is nearly on the same latitude as Point Barrow, Alaska, is ice free.

An arm of the Gulf Stream which skirts the shore of Norway tempers the Arctic blasts about Petsamo while the warm waters of the Gulf of Bothnia and prevailing southwest winds make southern Finland habitable for people accustomed to more southern climes.

### Wealth in Timber

The majority of Finland's population outside the congested southern cities inhabit villages that dot the lake shores and river banks where they are visited regularly by fleets of small steamers. Almost three-fourths of the country is covered with timber which is the chief source of Finnish wealth, but here and there, even in the remote districts, are clearings where farming and dairying are carried on.

Yearly the dairy industry produces sufficient butter for Finland's needs and as high as 8,000 tons have been exported. In markets of the United States may be found Finnish cheese, calf skins, cattle hides, furs, tallow and paper. Sixty-five million pounds of Finnish newsprint paper were imported in 1929.

In Finland American visitors see quantities of American bacon, lard, oatmeal, dried fruit, tobacco, copper and brass manufactures and several hundred other familiar articles of domestic manufacture.

### Swedish for Six Centuries

Finland became a republic in 1919. Previously the Finns had been "under the thumb" of other races. They were harassed by other tribes in the Volga Basin and crossed the Gulf of Estonia in the first century of the Christian era. In the twelfth century the Swedes invaded the country. Later the Finns sent members to the Swedish Parliament.

Meanwhile the Russian Tsars fancied Finland and the country became a battlefield between the Tsars' troops and those of Sweden. Hardly a generation

and slopes of a small mountain that rises above the forbidden city of Lhasa. Few Westerners have seen the great structure, and its dimensions have never been made public. It is estimated to contain 10,000 chambers.

Compared with the palaces, the temples of the world have not been of vast proportions. For area actually covered, the Temple of Karnak, built at the dawn of history, probably leads all the rest. The greatest of the Mosques is in Mecca. Much of it is an open court, but the entire inclosure comprises about 5 acres. The largest of the Christian churches, St. Peter's in Rome, covers a little less than 4 acres.

## Romans' Big Buildings Were Baths

The Romans built vast structures for amusement. Their circuses, colosseums and theaters were open, and can hardly be compared with ordinary buildings. In the Roman baths, however, large areas were actually covered by buildings. The baths of Diocletian, probably the most extensive, covered approximately 10 acres. Of modern pleasure structures, the vastest are amusement piers. The municipal pier at Chicago is approximately 20 acres in extent. The world's largest theater of modern times is the Paris Opera House which covers three and a half acres.

Since the coming of the railway little more than a century ago, the terminal needs for passengers in great cities have brought about the erection of some of the world's largest structures. The station at Leipzig, Germany, with a building occupying 4 acres and a train shed covering 16 acres, is probably the world's largest, but its size is approached by stations in Buenos Aires, New York, London, Washington, Tokyo, and Milan.

Among the public buildings of the world, first place must go to the great circular Legislative Hall of India in Delhi, recently completed. This huge building, which provides meeting halls for a Lower House, an Upper House, and a House of Princes, is half a mile in circumference. It covers and incloses nearly 13 acres. Other large public buildings are the Houses of Parliament in London, 8 acres; the new Department of Commerce Building in Washington, 7.6 acres; the Palais de Justice in Brussels, 6 acres; London County Hall, 5 acres; Nebraska State Capitol, 4.4 acres; and the British Museum, 4.3 acres. The proposed Chicago Post Office will cover nearly 7 acres; and several of the new government buildings in Washington will have about equal ground areas.

## Some Modern Skyscrapers

Modern business buildings are in a field apart because of their relatively small ground area and great height. They can best be compared on bases of volume and the total area of their many floors. The new Chicago Post Office will cover about the same ground area as the Commerce Department Building in Washington, but because of its ten stories the former will have a floor area of approximately 46 acres, about 15 acres more than the latter. On the basis of volume the Chicago Merchandise Mart probably leads all other modern buildings. It has a total floor area of 94 acres and a volume of nearly 40 million cubic feet. The Empire State Building in New York City, 1,245 feet high, tops all other man-made structures in height.

But in spite of man's advances in building and the records he has broken in thrusting his edifices farther and farther into the air, he has never yet equaled a record for volume construction that was established more than 6,000 years ago. The size of the Great Pyramid of Cheops at Gizeh, near Cairo, has never been even closely approached by any other edifice raised by the hands of man. And in marked contrast to the low, open-court palaces and the great modern buildings with their cells of wall and space, the Great Pyramid is almost solid masonry. It covers more than 13 acres of ground and has a volume of approximately 88,500,000 cubic feet. It thus has a volume more than twice that of the greatest modern building.

Note: For additional material about the largest buildings on earth see: "Madrid Out of Doors," *National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1931; "Illinois, Crossroads of the Continent," and "Chicago, Titan of the Middle West," May, 1931; "New Greece, the Centenarian, Forges Ahead," December, 1930; "This Giant That Is New York," November, 1930; "New Alphabet of the Ancients Is Unearthed (Syria)," October, 1930; "The World's Greatest Overland Explorer," November, 1928; "Man and Nature Paint Italian Scenes in Prodigal Colors," April, 1928; "Along the Banks of the Colorful Nile," September, 1926; "Under Radiant Italian Skies," August, 1926; "Streets and Palaces of Colorful India," July, 1926; "The Land of Egypt," March, 1926; "United States Capitol, Wonder Building of the World," June, 1923; "Along the Nile, through Egypt and Sudan," October, 1922; and "Cathedrals of the Old and New World," July, 1922.

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## The Philippines, Farthest Outpost of Uncle Sam

THE Philippine Islands, Uncle Sam's farthest outpost, have recently been the subject of special study by members of the Territories Committee of the United States Senate and by the Secretary of War. Tours of the islands, and visits to the factories, schools and homes of the Filipinos were made by the visiting delegation.

The Philippine Islands constitute the most unusual and the most distant domain under the American flag. The Philippines are American property, yet they are neither State, Territory, Colony, nor Naval Base of the United States. The Filipinos have citizenship, not American citizenship, but citizenship in the Philippine Islands of the United States. In effect they have the rights and privileges of American citizens, although they pay no Federal taxes, are exempt from the exclusion provisions of our immigration laws, and do not pay for defense or diplomatic services.

### "Non-Incorporated Territory"

If the Philippines were under British rule they would probably be known as a Protectorate. The Department of Insular Affairs of the U. S. War Department, which takes care of matters relating to the Philippines in this country, refers to the dependency as a "Non-Incorporated Territory."

Unlike the residents of Alaska, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone, Guam, Samoa, and other scattered pieces of American territory, the Filipinos make all their own laws, have their own qualifications for voters, their own currency, their own postage stamps, and even their own schedule of tariffs.

Filipino law cannot run counter to basic American principles, but, in a general sense, it is true that where American statute law does not specifically include the Philippines the matter is left to Filipino legislators. Consequently, the Prohibition Amendment does not apply in the Philippines, nor is there woman suffrage, nor income tax.

### Few American Officials

Last summer, on August 29, the Philippines celebrated the completion of a decade and a half of government under the Jones Act, which in 1916 abolished the old Philippine Commission, substituted in its place an elective Senate of 24 members and a House of Representatives of 91 members.

Only the Governor General and the Auditor of the Islands are now appointed by the President of the United States. American officials comprise but 1½ per cent of the total personnel in the Philippine Government.

The Philippine Islands are, as a group, the most populous unit under the American flag. New York State, according to the 1930 census, has 12,588,066 inhabitants, but the Philippines, by a 1930 estimate, top this figure almost 50,000. No American State stretches over as much territory as the Philippine archipelago, which, if it and the water between were laid on a map of the United States, would cover a quarter of the area of the country. From north to south the Philippines extend a distance equal to that between New York and Miami. The land area of the Philippines equals Arizona's, fifth largest State in the Union.

### In Good Financial Condition

In contrast to the Virgin Islands and Porto Rico, each of which is struggling with peculiar economic problems, the Philippines are in good financial condition. The latest Insular Government report shows a surplus of revenues over expenditures of nearly $40,000,000, and a favorable balance of trade of some $17,000,000.

Sugar leads the exports of the Philippine Islands by a wide margin. More than 600,000 long tons were shipped in 1929, almost all of which was sent to the United States, where it may enter tariff free. Second in importance is coconut oil, which recently has become a bone of contention among American manufacturers of dairy products, who claim the duty-free Philippine product is undercutting their business.

Most famous of Philippine products, however, is "Manila Hemp," or abacá, for the hemp plant of the Philippines is a species of the banana family and is not really hemp at all. Its leaves are like banana leaves, and its fruit resembles the banana, although it is filled with black seeds and is not edible. But it yields the longest and strongest cordage fiber known. Although third on the list of Philippine exports it represents a monopoly, for abacá will not

passed that there was not a war. The Russians finally acquired Finland by treaty in 1809. The Finns were granted almost complete self-government, but Russia reserved the right to dictate foreign policy and forbade the Finns to bear arms. At the close of the Russian revolution the unarmed Finns sought independence. German guns and ammunition were acquired and the promoters of independence defeated the Russians and Finnish-Russian sympathizers on the battlefield.

The old Helsingfors, of one-storied, low-roofed wooden houses, has given place almost entirely to the new city, with spacious streets, imposing buildings, and parks. In summer the middle class lives in attractive villas on the hundreds of near-by islands, commuting by means of steamboats.

To Americans, Finland's capital is Helsingfors, but the Finns know it as Helsinki. Similar changes of official names of capitals have taken place in several countries in Europe since the World War. Prague, in Czechoslovakia, has become Praha, the Poles are insisting upon Warszawa for Warsaw, the Esthonians ask that we think of Reval as Tallinn, and in January, 1925, the Norwegians changed Christiania to Oslo.

Note: See also "Helsingfors, a Contrast in Light and Shade," *National Geographic Magazine*, May, 1925. The thrilling saga of the modern sailing ships of the Åland Islands, which belong to Finland, is told in "Rounding the Horn in a Windjammer," February, 1931. See also The New Map of Europe published by the *National Geographic Society*.

**Bulletin No. 3, October 26, 1931.**

*© Photograph courtesy Legation of Finland*

**A GREAT DAY IN FINNISH HISTORY AT HELSINGFORS**

**The scene at Senate Square, in the capital of Finland, when the civil guard and army gathered in commemoration of General Mannerheim's solemn entry into Helsingfors, May, 1918. Finland declared its independence December 6, 1917, but a short period of bloody civil war, complicated by outsiders, followed before its separation from Russia was complete. Many of the fine buildings of Senate Square were designed by C. L. Engel, the father of Finnish architecture.**

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## Hallowe'en: A Holiday with Roman-Druid-English Ancestry

HALLOWE'EN, which in this country has become largely a mummer's holiday, is a curious survival of classic mythology, Druid beliefs and superstition, and is still celebrated in many parts of Europe with games and ceremonies handed down from ancient times.

The strange customs which mark the observance of Hallowe'en are of mixed ancestry. The ancient Druids, a religious order of the early Celts, had a festival about the latter part of October which lasted several days. Among other things they believed that on the evening of October 31 the great lord of death, Saman, summoned all the wicked souls who had been condemned during the year and ordered them to inhabit the bodies of animals.

### Bonfires for Protection

To ward off the wicked spirits which they felt were prowling the fields and woods on that night the Druids built great bonfires, and kept a sharp lookout. In some parts of Europe this belief, in modified form, is held to-day, and perhaps in the American boy's desire to build bonfires in the autumn may be traced an outcropping of an old religious tenet.

The Romans also had a harvest festival about the same date. To them we owe the association of nuts and apples with Hallowe'en. Nuts and apples were Roman tokens of the winter stores of fruits, and feasts were held in honor of Pomona, the Roman goddess of fruit trees, throughout Roman dominions.

In Briton, where Roman and Druidic beliefs met on common ground, the two festivals were strongly fused when the early Christian priests brought a new set of holidays and new religious tenets to combat those of paganism. But the mystery and the symbolism of the last night of October—it was not then known as Hallowe'en—were not to be easily uprooted. So a compromise was effected. To offset the black magic of Druid superstition the next day was declared All Saints' Day, and the evening preceding it was renamed hallowed or holy evening, which in popular parlance became Hallowe'en.

### Spooks of a Kindlier Sort

A new name, however, was not to alter the entire character of the occasion. All Saints' Day itself was speedily lost in the shuffle, and the preceding evening remained in the popular mind as a time when supernatural influences prevailed. In some parts of Europe spooks of a kindlier sort were substituted—the departed spirits of the family who, on this one night of the year, were allowed to visit their old homes. In Ireland, Scotland and Wales food was left for them, hearths were carefully swept, and chairs were set before the fireside when the villagers went to bed.

In lonely rural districts Hallowe'en still brought the peasants together around great log fires in their houses, where they shudderingly told one another of queer noises, strange flutterings, and trembling shadows. But they tempered their fears with feastings—and with games in which nuts and apples played a leading part.

Eating an apple before a looking glass was traditionally supposed to reveal a girl's future husband, who would be seen peeping over her shoulder. Ducking for apples, still a popular Hallowe'en pastime, was preceded by a more risky game in which a lighted candle and an apple were placed at opposite ends of a stick and the stick whirled horizontally. Merry-makers tried to bite the apple as it passed, but often they received hot candle grease instead.

grow elsewhere in commercial quantities. The $28,000,000 crop in 1929 provided a living for more than a million Filipinos. Less than half of the output was sent to the United States.

Copra, or dried coconut meat, tobacco and embroidery are other important exports from the Philippines. The principal needs of the islands, judging from the value of imports, are cotton goods, iron and steel manufactures, meat and dairy products, automobiles, wheat flour and silks.

## Manila Really Three Cities

An American on his first visit to Manila, picturesque capital of the Philippines, might have difficulty in discovering what part his country has taken in the development of a city it has held for 30 years. Manila is really three cities, the Spanish city, or Intramuros, within the old stone walls; the native, more or less Malay, town of nipa palm shacks, and cascos or wicker-roofed native boats; and the modern American developments around the two and along the waterfront.

Although the Stars and Stripes wave everywhere, the visiting American will hear Spanish spoken almost as frequently as English, and will see street signs in both languages, or Spanish alone. Spanish and English are each official languages in the Philippines. Traffic on the streets and railway lines goes to the left, in the British manner. Automobiles are increasing in number, but the native two-wheeled calesa, and the lumbering oxcart still ply the main streets.

In the last few years a number of important engineering works have been completed. High up in the Benguet Mountains, 160 miles from Manila, a carefully-planned summer capital has been completed at Baguio. This truly occidental community, amid pine groves and grass lands, has become one of the most popular spots in the Orient, the "Simla of the Philippines." The streets of Manila are now lighted with electric current generated in the mountain gorges of Laguna, 52 miles away. American engineers waged 16 months of warfare against the tropical torrent of Botocan Falls before the tempestuous stream was harnessed to serve man.

Note: For up-to-date photographs and additional data see: "The Unexplored Philippines from the Air," September, 1930; "Some Impressions of 150,000 Miles of Travel," May, 1930, and other articles in the *National Geographic Magazine* which may be found by consulting the Cumulative Index to *The Magazine* in your school or public library.

**Bulletin No. 4, October 26, 1931.**

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**THE FLAVOR OF THE ORIENT IS STRONG IN MANILA**

**These native craft, called cascos, once played an important part in Manila's commerce. Before the days of American occupation ships had to anchor a considerable distance offshore, and cascos served as lighters with which to transfer cargoes. To-day many of them are used as houseboats on the Pasig River.**

In northern England Hallowe'en was also known as "Nut Crack Night," because people gathered not only to crack and eat the nuts of the season's harvest, but also to use them as a means of prophesying love affairs. Nut kernels, named for people, were placed in the fire. If the kernel jumped from the fire the lover designated by it was unfaithful; if it smouldered then the person had only a mild regard for the one making the test; but if it blazed brightly this was a symbol of true love and devotion.

In Ireland and Scotland it is still the custom to prepare a bowl full of mashed potatoes, parsnips and chopped onions on Hallowe'en. Into this mixture, named "call-cannon," for a reason not known, a gold ring is concealed. At dinner each guest helps himself to a generous portion from the bowl, and the one receiving the ring will be married within the year; or, if already married, will have good luck. A loaf cake is sometimes substituted for the bowl mixture, and a key and ring hidden in it. The key signifies a journey; the ring marriage or good luck.

Note: Students interested in the history and development of games should read "The Geography of Games," *National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1919. For supplementary reading about the Druids and other prehistoric races of Europe see "Discovering the Oldest Statues in the World," August, 1924; and "Mysterious Prehistoric Monuments of Brittany," July, 1923.

**Bulletin No. 5, October 26, 1931.**

© *Photograph by R. R. Sallows*

**RAW MATERIAL FROM WHICH JACK-O-LANTERNS ARE MADE**

**These young Canadian lassies have found two prime squash in which their brothers will carve terrifying eyes, nose and teeth with their penknives. What would Hallowe'en be without Jack-o-lanterns, apples, nuts and games? Hallowe'en, although an unofficial holiday, is one of the oldest holidays we have, antedating Christmas, Easter, and Thanksgiving.**